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birth to his accession as governor in 1742. In its composition the author has utilized the six volumes of Dupleix correspondence in the Bibliothèque Nationale and in the Arsenal, the letters between the superior council in Pondicherry and the council of Chandernagore, both in manuscript, with much like first-hand material published and unpublished—though, oddly enough, so far as the present reviewer has been able to note, Pillai's diary seems to have escaped his attention or at least his reference. That material he has woven into a narrative, interspersed with letters, reports, and documents of various kinds, introduced by an account of India and the Company before 1725 and followed by various appendixes. His chapters cover the "origins" of Dupleix and his life to his nomination for a post at Chandernagore, an account of that factory and its relationships, his private affairs, European commerce with India, Indian commerce, the "comptoirs", the "affair of the rupees", the "affair of the Jesuits", and the volume ends with his marriage. It need scarcely be said, in view of this table of contents, that the present volume contains a mass of information, of wide range and great importance. The information is, indeed, so great that it will probably not be easy for a reader unacquainted with the story in its various ramifications to follow the thread of Dupleix himself amid his various interests and his far-reaching relations. Yet the story is there, and in this great warehouse of facts it is evident that we have not merely a life of Dupleix but a fund of information regarding the India of his day which will throw new light upon the whole episode of Anglo-French relations if, as seems probable, the two succeeding volumes bear out the promise of the first. And for that we cannot be too grateful.

W. C. ABBOTT.

The Early English Cotton Industry, with some Unpublished Letters of Samuel Crompton. By GEORGE W. DANIELS, M.A., Senior Lecturer in Economics in the University of Manchester, with an Introductory Chapter by GEORGE UNWIN, M.A., Professor of Economic History in the University of Manchester. (Manchester: University Press; London and New York: Longmans, Green, and Company. 1920. Pp. xxxi, 214. 8 s. 6d.)

MR. DANIELS in this little book has added somewhat to our knowledge of the beginnings of the English cotton manufacture as that history has come down to us through the writings of Baines, Guest, Radcliffe, Chapman, and others. Such new information as he furnishes comes mainly through his use of recently discovered account-books and letter-books of a large Manchester firm whose origin dates from the eighteenth century. The records of this firm which have been utilized by the author cover the years 1795 to 1835, and among its correspondence are some original letters of Samuel Crompton which relate to his invention

of the spinning-frame known to this day as the "mule". Mr. Daniels has published these letters as one chapter of his book.

The more important points presented by the author are probably the following: (1) The cotton industry had been organized on a capitalistic basis long before it had passed into the factory stage. (2) The manufacture of goods composed, at least in part, of cotton dates back to at least the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was most probably introduced into England by the Flemish immigrants who settled in Lancashire in the latter half of the sixteenth century. (3) Contrary to the usual statements, the manufacture of all-cotton goods had begun in England before the introduction of machinery. (4) While the industry was still in the domestic stage, the spinners and weavers were not, as has generally been supposed, independent producers, nor were most of them, Mr. Daniels believes, engaged part of their time in agriculture, but were cottagers who carried on no other activities and were financed by master clothiers who gave out the work and paid the worker for his work when the product was returned to them. (5) The workers in some branches of the cotton manufacture were organized into trade unions at least as early as the middle of the eighteenth century. Such a combination was dealt with by Lord Mansfield in 1759. (6) The change from the domestic to the factory system in the cotton manufacture called for no great change in the economic relationship of the employing and the employed classes. (7) The anti-machine riots of the latter part of the eighteenth century, which led to the destruction of the Hargreaves and Arkwright spinning machines, were not due to the effects of the introduction of the machines upon the position of the operatives, although the operatives thought their distress was caused by the machines. It was, in reality, caused by the wars and the hampering of trade expansion which resulted. (8) From the very beginning of the cotton manufacture, "a continuous development can be traced in all directions. Even the inventions of the jenny and the water-frame, when viewed in their right relations, are seen as the outcome of efforts extending over more than thirty years preceding their appearance, and come as something expected, rather than as something sudden and unique" (p. 145). (9) The opposition to the patents granted to Hargreaves and Arkwright came from men who wished to use the machines without complying with the rights which the patents conferred. Crompton's mule was not patented and its inventor never received adequate remuneration for his services, but, owing to his lack of business ability, he probably would not have benefitted much by any sum of money granted him in any other form than that of a pension.

Professor Unwin's introduction traces the relations between the Lancashire cotton industry and the development of the textile industries in Europe during medieval and early modern times.

M. B. HAMMOND.